AT JEFFERSON'S TOMB. EX-GOT. RUSSELL AND OTHER

SPEAR ON DEMOCRACY. Massachusetta Orator Links Cleve iant's Name with Jefferson's and Repe-for Democratic Victory This Fall-Bea-ater Daniel Opposes His Money Views,

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 13,-Upder the auspices of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, the 133d anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the Democratic party, was celebrated to-day at Monticello, where the author of the Declaration of Independence lived, died, and was burted. At noon the special train from Washing ton arrived, bringing a party of well-known Democrats. Among these were: Vice-President Stevenson, Postmaster-Gen

eral Wilson, Attorney-General Harmon, Sec retary Herbert of the navy, Senators Jones of Arkansas, Faulkher of West Virginia, Pasco of Fiorida, George of Mississippi, Martin of Kansas, Mitchell of Wisconsin, White of Califernia, and Reach of South Dakota: Representatives Suizer of New York, Washington of Tennessee, Clardy of Kentucky, Livingston of Georgia, Swanson of Virginia, Tucker of Virginia, Pendleton of Texas, Tyler of Virginia, Patterson of Tennessee, Williams of Mississippi Lawson of Georgia, Turner of Georgia, McGuire of California. Also of the party were ex-Gov. Russell of Massachusetta, Senator Daniel of Virginia, and the Hon. Chauncey F. Black of Pennsylvania, the orators of the occasion.

The guests were driven to Monticello, where Vice President Stevenson, the Senators and Representatives, and the ladies of their party were entertained at luncheon by Mr. Jefferson Levy, a descendant of Jefferson and present owner of the masne and mansion.

The exercises began with an address by the Hon. Chauncey F. Black, whose enunciation of the sentiment of Jefferson that the primary principle of Democracy was "absolute acquiesence in the decisions of the majority." was heartily applauded. Gov. Black also said:

"Should those who religiously believe in Democratic principles refuse to be separated upon any subject whatsoever, but resolve to go into approaching elections upon Jefferson's primary principle of 'absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority,' a Jeffersonian President will stand, on March 4, 1897, and on President will stand, on March 4, 1897, and on March 4, 1801, where Thomas Jefferson stood on March 4, 1801, and the new century will dawn with as brilliant a promise to our children as this one brought to our forefathers."

Ex-Gov. Russell of Massachusetts was received by the crowd with ringing cheers. He spoke as though accustomed to open-air speaking, and his sonorous voice could be heard by every one in the Assembly. Gov. Russell's speech was largely on the political issues of the present day, and the glorification of Grover Cleveland with Thomas Jefferson. He said in his address:

svery one in the Assembly. Gov. Russell's speech was largely on the political issues of the present day, and the giorification of Grover Cleveland with Thomas Jefferson. He said in his address:

"We remember that the party Jefferson founded has had an unbroken life of a hundred years; that it has controlled the national Government for more than one-half of its duration; that it has victoriously led the people in all our foreign wars; that under its sway our national domain was extended along the Guif and the Mississippi, and clear to the Pacific alope; that it fathered the settlement of the great Northwest and the upbuilding of mighty States; that it established our flag and commerce on the sea, asserted everywhere the fights of American clitizenship, and created the foreign policy which from Monroe to Cleveland has been deemed essential to our safety. It has resisted always the control of government by monopoly and organized wealth, it has given power to the people, trusted them, made their welfare its mission, and their will law. It has stood for individual freedom, defending the sailor against foreign impressment, the Catholic against the proscription of bigotry, and every clizen against unnecessary burdens, restrictions, or taxation. It has preached and practised economy, exposed and denounced corruption, extravagance, and the abuse of power for resists or personal ends. It has met, defeated, and outlived all its opponents, and is still in power and in the ull strength of vigorous youth. It lives and rules because it has a living gespel, just and enduring principles, and ever work for them to do.

"We are in the midst of earnest agitation over our monetary standard. The agitation whole people? For one I believe that our country's honor demands explicit and courageous treatment. To Jefferron and center international bimetallism. I have misunder stood the teaching of Jefferson and the tra-ditions and principles of our party if they do not support this view, and sustain a Demo cratic Administration in its resolute enforce ment of it. With Jefferson truth never lay in compromise of principle, nor success is evasion of responsibility. Nor will they with us. Let us leave compromise and expedience to the Republican party, which is ever read to trim and evade to harmonize its warring factions.

for trim and evade to harmonize its warring factions.

"There is inspiration for us in the leadership of Jefferson and Cleveland. It nerves us to stand fast to principle, to but aside expediency and compromise, and with courage and fidelity to meet all pending issues. So shall we merit and win success, and hold the confidence of the country as we have in the past. We need not fear defeat. We met it in '88, and then went forth united and strengthened to triumphant victory. We should fear the discredit of sacrificing principle to expediency, or of turning aside from the safe course which Jefferson established."

Gov. Russell said that Jefferson might

credit of sacrificing principle to expediency, or of turning aside from the safe course which Jefferson established."

(iov. Russell said that Jefferson might well have written the stirring part of Mr. Cieveland's Venezuelan message.

Senator Daniel followed Gov. Russell, and after his eulogy of Jefferson had been finished, he referred to the speech of Gov. Russel, and said he admired that address so much that he disliked to dissent from it on anything. He must be excused if he failed to see anything in Jefferson's teachings which summoned us to abandon the bi-metallic money system which Jefferson himself helped to establish. He concurred with Gov. Russell that Jefferson would never have made an issue between Colorado and Wall street, or between a debtor and a creditor class, or upon any geographical division, but he asserted that it was the Republican party, and neither Jefferson nor the party of Jefferson that did that very thing in 1873, in stripping silver of its equal colonage right with gold; that it was Wall street and Lombard street that were the aggressors, not Colorado, nor the West; not the debtor class.

But, 'said the Senator, ''I am not going to stay at odds with our distincuished friend at the grave of Jefferson. There was one thing that Jefferson said about money which we will concur in, and that is 'that one warm thought is worth more than money,' and giving him the warm thoughts that one upon his native beath should feel for an honored gnest, I would venture to say to him, as Falstaff said to Prince Henry, 'No more of that Hal, and thou lowest me.' Indeed, we will have here to-day the free coinage of warm thoughts on the deuble standard of Massachuse; its and Virginia, and I am willing to amplify the code of, our hemoeratic comrade. Tim Campbell of New York, and say for to-day, at least, 'Neither money nor the Constitution ought to come between friends.'

TOM JOHNSON IN BROOKLYN.

He Tells the Young Democrats His Ident

of Jefferson's Principles. The Young Men's Democratic Club of Brook iya, which has shown some Mugwump tenden cles, but has been recently steadily drifting back into the regular ranks, gave a tanquet last night at the Hotel St. George in honor of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson. The spacious dining room was draped with flags and bunt-William P. Ferguson were ex-Congressman Tem I. Johnson of Ohio, Justice W. J. Gaynor, Edward M. Grout, Senator Frank Gallagher, County Judge William B. Hurd, Col. James D. Ball, J. T. Marean, Andrew McLean, and F. W. Hinrichs

The young Democrats were as jubilant and enthusiastic as if the Democracy was in power s of old and likely to maintain its supremacy. Mr. McLean responded to the toast Thomas lefferson. This is a part of his speech;

That all men should be free and equal before the law, and that the steady object of the Government should be the good of the whole beopie, is in a nutshell the Joffersonian creed.
And it becomes us to think of this frequently, to the end that we shall judge rightly the tendencies of our Government. Jefferson would have us ask ourselves from time to time whether the freedom and equality for which he contended are being maintained, and whether the Government is being speciated with a single eye to reason and the



A cream of tartar baking powder Highest of all in leavening strength. -Latest United States Government Food Report. ROYAL BARING POWDER CO., New York.

good of those for whom it was framed. It is to no purpose, as I understand the matter, that we call ourselves Jeffersonians if we fall to do this, and shape our course in public affairs accord-

n introducing the next speaker President

Ferguson said:

"I don't think that many men in this room know that the man who made the tariff plank upon which the national Democracy went to victory in 1892 is our guest this evening. That plank was made by a plain-spoken man who said that protection was a robbery and a fraud, and millions of his countrymen endorsed the statement and elected the Democracy to abolish the robbry and the fraud. At this time, when it seems certain that the high priest of Protection is to be the Republican candidate, and when the Democracy seems demoralized and without a standard bearer, we of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn feel roung Men's Democratic pacemaker in 1802. Such a man is au guest of this evening. Hon, Tom L. Johnson."

Mr. Johnson got a rousing reception, His theme was "Democratic Duty in 1896. He said:

"Democratic duty in 1896? It is not to say one thing and mean another; to bamboozle friends and reward enemies; to make a plaiform that looks two ways on disputed questions. This is not time to straddle. Bitter experience should teach us. In 1892 we won a victory as great as Jefferson won in 1800. In 1896 the Democratic party is broken, discredited, degraded. The reason is plain. In 1892 we asked for power that we might kill protection, abolish trusts, reduce taxation. We got the power. What protected ring has been even weakened; what trust abolished; what burden removed? In the hands of a Democratic administration the money power that Jefferson feared has been strengthened at every point; in the time of peace the monstrous expenses of Government are being paid by insuing bouds, and wages are lower and times harder than in 1892. If these are fruits of Democracy what wonder that the people turn to the other thing.

"Our victory of 1892 was a popular verdict against the Kinleyism; yet McKinley himelf seems certain to be the Republican mominee this year will be caught in them. The same wave of Jefferson are not dead. Though denied by official Democracy have young demands of Populism, in every voice of popul

THE RADGE OF THE POLUNTEERS. mounted by an Eagle.

The officers and soldiers in the Volunteers were decorated with the badges of the order yesterday. The badge is a double eight-pointed star, surmounted by an eagle. In the centre is a red cross, surrounded by a double circle, in which is the inscription, "For God and Country



BADGE OF THE VOLUNTEERS. The Volunteers." The badge is made of nickel sliver.

Everybody about Salvation Army headquarters yesterday was discussing the statement of Ballington Booth printed in yesterday morning's papers. Of course the Salvationists, unofficially, branded most of the allegations made in the statement as false. They said, however, that no one was allowed to say anything about the matter in the absence of Booth-Tucker, who is in Chicago. It was said that if any reis in Chicago. It was said that if any re ply was made to the statement it would prob ably not be made for some time.

BALLINGTON BOOTH'S LETTER.

Booth-Tucker Hays the Salvationists Hav

Nothing to Be Ashamed Of. CHICAGO, April 13.- In speaking of the statement issued by Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth in New York last night, Commissioner Booth-Tucker says he has no fears about giving up the records. He hardly credits the intenup the records. He hardly credits the intention to publish them, but says the Salvation Army has nothing it is ashamed to make public. "Expediency and such reasons as might argue with the merchant to keep his business private," said the Commissioner, "make us wish to keep the confidential letters, and, indeed, all further consideration of this unfortunate schism out of the public mind. Already it threatens to lead attention away from our true cause, the rescue of souls, but there has been nothing in the atruggle we wish to hide. Truth can only help the Salvation Arms."

Both armles held rousing meetings yeaterday. Commander and Mrs. Hooth-Tucker had a rousing reception at Princess Rink, and each delivered a speech.

COL. CAMP TO RETIRE.

He So Informs the Officers of the Twentysecond Regiment.

At the meeting of the officers of the Twentysecond Regiment last evening, Col. John T. Camp announced that he was about to resign his command of the regiment, and would apply expiration of the term of service, having serve to be placed on the retired list on account of more than thirty-three years with the regiment, Resolutions of regret were adopted by the offi-

Col. Camp is sixth senior Colonel in the State. He entered the Twenty-second Regiment as a He entered the Twenty-second Regiment as a private on Nov. 11, 1861, was promoted Sergeant on Dec. 9, 1861. First Lieutenant on June 27, 1863, Captain on March 25, 1867. Major on Feb. 11, 1869, had was honorably discharged on Feb. 28, 1871. He was again elected Lieutenant-Colonel on Dec. 22, 1873, and succeeded Col. Josiah Porter as Colonel on Jan. 18, 1886. The choice for Col. Camp's successor will, it is said, lie between Lieut-Col. William V. King and Major Franklin Bartlett.

RAINES LAW SEQUELS. A LOT OF TAMMANY EXCISE MEN TO REEP THEIR JOBS.

Perhaps There's a Little Greater New York Politics in That-The Open Hear Selling by New "Hotels" on Sunday-Liquor May Be Sold in the Public Parks, The new excise offices will, after all, be in the Metropolitan Life building, on Madison square, on the ninth floor; eleven rooms, with an option on three more. Special Deputy Commissioner Hilliard made the contract of lease yesterday. Airrod R. Page has agreed to take the place of

counsel to the Board.

When President Lauterbach of the Republican County Committee announced that all the Republicans at present employed in the local Excise Department will be retained under Special Deputy Commissioner Hilliard, no said nothing about an arrangement whereby a dozen or more Tammany Hall Democrats in the same department will also be retained. They will be, though.

Mr. Hilliard called at the office of the Board of Excise in the new Criminal Courts building yesterday and had talks with Commissioners Murray and Harburger. A lot of the em of the office were sent for, and pretty soon the news got abroad in the office that these Tammany Hall men, among others, are to be retained:

Chief Inspector Thomas F. Duncan, brother-in-law of James P. Keating, leader in the Twentieth district; Assistant Secretary James N. Morris; Application Clerk Jacob Werthelmer, a political Heutenant of ex-Coun ty Clerk Patrick Keenan; Assistant Application Clerk Arthur T. Reilly, a brother of the late County Clerk Edward F. Reilly; Clerks Thomas McManus, Thomas Ferris, and Henry Hughes, and Inspectors Edward Mallahan, James J. Welsh, and R. B. McCully. also said that Engrossing Clerk David Rothschild may be retained.

Republican employees who will be retained

schild may be retained.

Republican employees who will be retained are: Bond Clerk Richard C. Baker, Map Clerk David Hoyle, Inspectors Michael W. Evers, Charles Franklin, Thomas H. Hesley, Carl H. Hackett, Thomas J. Lamsey, Terance F. McGowan, Emmet Norris, John T. McNeill, William J.McEwen, Harmon B. McAllister, William Fietcher, Michael F. Shelley, Peter Schultz, and Philip F. Smith, and Special Agent William L. Turner.

When asked why for many Tammany Hall men are to be retained under a Republican administration, Abraham Gruber, Republican is to have only residents of New York city employed in the office. The Civil Service Commission at Albany, he said, has made the places subject to competitive examination, and applicants from any other part of the State might get on the eligible list ahead of New York city applicants.

"Did not the desire to repass the Grester New York bill by the Legislature have something to do with this magnanimity?" Mr. Gruber, with a laugh.

The reason for retaining so many excise inspectors is that the limited force of special agents will not be large enough to attend to all the work of inspection which will devolve on the office. The inspectors will not have the same powers as the special agents in the matter of visitation of licensed premises, but they can do a lot of the routine work. There were eighty inspectors under the old system. The Raines law and Col. Lyman together allotted only sixteen special agents to this city.

OPEN SUNDAY BEER SELLING.

open sunday here setting.

All day Sunday and on Sunday night the queer sight was afforded to passers by at a dozen places on Third avenue of beer drawers, aproned waiters, and cashiers hard at work drawing and serving beer and receiving pay therefor in plain view from the street. There were no customers in sight, for the law was strictly observed, but that there were plenty of customers somewhere in the neighborhood was evident. The police are greatly bothered by these restaurant "hotels," but they do not propose to interfere with them just yet. They accept the hotel license granted by the Excise Commissioners as presumptive evidence that the places are bona fide hotels, and will, it is said, do so until May 1. Then some test cases may be made to determine whether some of these places are in fact hotels.

There were twenty applications for hotel licenses field with the Excise Commissioners yesterday. Two of them are worth noting, Ex-Assemblyman Michael J. Callahan applied for a hotel license for his saloon at 12 Chatham square. So did Jim Lavelle for his place around the corner, at 10 Doyers street. Nine hotel licenses were granted. One of these was secured by Denechaud's restaurant at 51 Columbus avenue and another by Peter Masterson for his saloon at 1,611 Broadway.

NEW TEST OF THE 200 FEET LAW. OPEN SUNDAY BEER SELLING.

NEW TEST OF THE 200 PEET LAW. NEW TEST OF THE 200 FEET LAW.

Counsel for Thomas Cairnes, the saloon keeper who, the Court of Appeals decided, could not get a license because his saloon was within 200 feet of a church, and because he did not have a license for the place prior to the passage of the Excise law of 1892, have served notice of motion on Counsel Mayer of the Excise Board for a reargument of the case. Joseph H. Choate and Prof. Charles A. Collin are counsel for Cairnes in the case. The desire of the liquodealers is to secure a reversal of the court's former decision, so that it will not be necessary to get new legislation to relieve liquor dealers former decision, so that it will not be necessary to get new legislation to relieve liquor dealers having places within 200 feet of a church or a school from the prohibition. The contention of Messrs, Choate and Collin is that the law was intended to affect only new, and not existing places.

The Appellate Division is expected to hand down a decision in the Raines law test case on

LIQUOR MAY BE SOLD IN THE PARKS. Corporation Counsel Scott has decided that section 24 of the Raines law prohibiting the sale of liquors in public does not apply to the park restaurants. In an opinion sent to the Park Board he says:

"In determining what the intention of the Legislature was with reference to permitting the sale of intoxicants in restaurants situated in public parks, consideration must be given to the provision contained in section 17, subdivision 7, of the new act. This section provides in substance that applicants for tax certificates shall furnish a statement to the County Treasurer or special deputy, and under certain circumstances must comply with said subdivision."

said subdivision."

Mr. Scott then quotes the provision, which requires the applicant for a tax certificate, where the traffic is to be carried on in a public park, to file the written consent of the authorities having the control of the park. He concludes: ities having the control of the park. He concludes:

"It is apparent, therefore, that it was intended that liquor might be soid in public parks, but as that can only be done in a building owned by the public, it follows that such expression was not intended to prevent the continuation of the custom which existed under the prior act of selling in restaurants in the parks. " " it was evidently not intended to prohibit the sale and consumption of intoxicants in park restaurants."

ENLIGHTENMENT FOR THE GRAND JURY.

District Attorney Follows said resterday that

ENLIGITENMENT FOR THE GRAND JURY.

District Attorney Fellows said yesterday that the conference which was held in Recorder Goff's chambers on Saturday was to decide on several questions regarding the general provisions of the Raines law, on which the Grand Jury were undecided. He said that these had been determined at the conference and that the Grand Jury had been instructed. In the cases of hotels or club houses so built that the bar cannot be seen from the street, it was determined to advise the Grand Jury to act according to the merits of each case presented. As to the trial of the excise cases District Attorney Fellows said they would be put on the calendars as rapidly as possible. He said he did not think the law meant that prison cases should be held back for the trial of the excise cases, because there was already a statute which gave all prison cases the preference.

The Grand Jury ordered five indictments yesterday and dismissed one complaint. The Recorder ordered them to hold an afternoon session at least once a week to tackle the increased business.

COL. MICHELL'S POLICY.

He Will Administer the Rum Tax Law is Brooklyn "on Common-scare Lines." Col. Harry W. Michell, the Deputy Excise Commissioner in Brooklyn under the Raines law, will retain the old quarters of the present Excise Board in the Germania building. He will take hold to-morrow, although the old will take hold to-morrow, although the old Board does not go out of existence until the close of the nonth. Col. Michell has the appointment of a counsel, a cashier, an assistant cashier, a secretary, and five clerks, which will be selected from the civil service list. It is understood that he will recognize each of the warring Republican factions in the appointment of his staff, and that Jacob firenter will probably be continued as counsel. Col. Michell said yesterday:

"The office will be run on business principles, Only Republicans, however, will be selected for the places at my command. The office will be conducted on common sense lines, and there is no disposition on my part or on the part of the District Attorney or the State Department to do ahybody an injustice."

Another Arrest for the Belmout Swindle. The newspaper La Lucha of Havana says that not only was Juan Urialde San Martin the sup-nosed "Manuel Gonzales Mendoza" who got a forged draft for \$62,000 cashed by August Bel-mont & Co., arrested at Corunna, Spain, on his landing there from Havana, but his adopted son, Joaquin del Rio, was arrested also, and that both left Santander for Havana in custody on the steamer that sailed last Friday.

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THE SPECIAL EXCISE AGENTS.

Comptroller Roberts Says They Must Submit to Competitive Examination

ALBANY, April 13.-State Comptroller James A. Roberts, while in Buffalo on Saturday, privately announced that he should not accept the classification of the sixty special agents of the State Excise Department under the noncompetitive schedule C. made by the State Civil Service Board and Commissioner Lyman, with the approval of Gov. Morton. Today he reaffirms his decision, and says that the sixty special agents should be selected only after they have passed a competitive examination, and that he will pay no attention to the certification of the State Civil Service Board, unless they are selected after such an examination, but will refuse to audit pay warrants for them or any others coming under the civil service section of the Constitution. This will be embarrassing to Commissioner Lyman and be embarrassing to Commissioner Lyman and Gov. Morton's Civil Service Commission as they issued an official statement last week placing the special agents in schedule C, and declared that Commissioner Lyman could specify "the nature of the examination which they should be required to pass," after he had decided that they were over 30 and under 40 years of are, were physically qualified, and had not been in the liquor business within a year, and had not been convicted of a felony. Compreher toberts has consulted prominent lawnot been in the liquor business within a year, and had not been convicted of a felony. Comptroller doberts has consulted prominent lawyers, and has received onlinons that he is right in demanding a competitive examination for special agents under the Constitution and decision of the Court of Appeals. The Constitution, Article V., section 9, reads:
"Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State and of all the civil divisions thereof, shall be made according to many constitutions."

"Appointments and promotions in the civil diviservice of the State and of all the civil divisions thereof, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations, which, so far as practicable, shall be connective."

Comprioler Roberts says that the Court of Appeals has held that this section of the Constitution enforces itself and could be made applicable on complaint of any citizen, even if all the existing civil service laws were repealed. Therefore, since he has received opinions all of which are that the special agents in the liquor tax department should under the Constitution be selected for merit and fitness, to be ascertained by a competitive examination, he will be justified in refusing to sign pay warrants for them even if the Civil Service Commission certifies that their classification under schedule? and selection therefrom is in accordance with law and regulations.

The fate of the illegally appointed employees in Superintendent G. Wash Aldridge's Department of Public Works, who went a year without pay because of Comptroller Roberts's stand and were then defeated in the courts, now stares in the face all appointees of Commissioner Lyman from the very elastic schedule C, which the Civil Service Board so kindly avanged for him.

Appointments in the State Rum Department, ALBANY, April 13.-Chauncey P. Williams of Albany was this afternoon appointed by State Excise Commissioner Lyman as financial clerk in his department. The salary is \$1,800 per year. Mr. Williams is 35 years old and a son per year. Mr. Williams is 35 years old and a son of the late Chauncey P. Williams, for many years President of the National Exchange Bank of Albany. Mr. Williams is a graduate of the Albany Academy, Yale University, and the Law School of Union University. He was seven years in the employ of the National Exchange Rank of Albany, from 1883 to 1890, as assistant discount and corresponding clerk and savings bank teller. Commissioner Lyman has also appointed Henry Gallien af Albany to be auditor in his department. The name of John E. Jones of Albany, a veteran, was taken from the civil of Albany, a veteran, was taken from the civil service list for appointment as messenger under Special Deputy O'Grady in Buffalo.

Midwife Schott Held for Trial. The jury in the Coroner's inquest into the teath of nineteen-year-old Emily Binney of 208 Rutledge street, Williamsburgh, which occurred last week after a criminal operation, rendered its verdict last night. Mrs. Lena Schott, a midwife of 241 East Thirty-fourth street, this city, who was accused of performing the operation, was held as principal Mrs. Minnie Meyer of 415 Bushwick avenue, Williamsburgh, at whose to sushwick avenue, williamsburgh, at whose house the operation was performed; George May, who boarded at 208 Rutledge street, and Arthur Robbins, a Fulton ferry boat fireman, all of whom were arrested in connection with the case, were held as accessories.

LONDON AND NEW YORK REALTY. The Enormous Profits in Manhattan Island Rent Estate.

The business part of Greater London is called the "City." Ground in the "City" sells for \$700 per square foot and is still advancing. Manhattan Island is the "city" part of Greater New York. Ground concer-Pine and Nassau streets sold for \$277 per square foot. New York will be as much larger than London as the fatted Staties is larger than the British Isles. The Jass Realty Corporation layers its depositors money a Manualton Island real estate only, at \$5 to \$40 per square foot. The dipositor sets title and is a coosmer in the land. The corporation has been in successful operation over two years. It have depositors cessful operation over two years. It have depositors 6 per cent annual interest. It has atready accumulated over \$30,000 surplus in addition, which goes to increase the principal of depositors. It is absolutely safe, as depositors own tith to the best real estate in the world, that steadily alvances. A guarantee fund enables depositor to entitleraw their money when needed. No fines, penalifes, or assessments. Any amount may be deposited from \$1 to \$1,000 or more, and begins to draw juverest af once. Deposits can be made at any time. Depositors in astings banks have no title to investments of their souscy. They trust the bank officials cutrieft, get only 1 per cent, interest, no increase of principal, no security for their money. Helm men harms ploof men's money of any ings banks and get richer on the banks of their control of their substyle of any ings banks and get richer on the banks of their control of the properties of principal by steady advance of their processis. STRONG'S VETO MESSAGE.

THE MAYOR'S OBJECTIONS TO THE GREATER NEW YORK BILL.

He Pavers Consolidation, but Is Convinced that It Should Not Be Beerred Un-ALBANY, April 13. The veto message of Mayor Strong of New York city on the Lexow Greater New York bill was read in the Senate to-night, when it was for the first time made public. As soon as it was read the message was, on Senator Lexow's motion, laid on the table to be printed. The veto message of Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn and the message of approval of Mayor Gleason of Long Island City on the same bill, which have already been published, were also read and tabled for printing. The bill itself was laid on the table and will next come up when a motion is made to pass the bill over the veroes of the Mayors. Senator Lexow said to-might that the bill would be rought up when Senator Ellsworth, the mafority leader, is present. He will be absent from the Senate to-morrow, but will be at the Wednesday session.

Mayor Strong's veto message is as follows: "OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, April 9, 1898.

*To the Senate of the State of New York, Albany, "GENTLEMEN: I return herewith, without ecceptance by the City of New York, the bill entitied 'An act to consolidate the local Goveroments of the territory within the city and county of New York, the counties of Kings and Richmond and Long Island City, and the town of Hempstead, in the county of Queens, and providing for the preparation of bills for enactment into laws for the government thereof." "Public hearings have been held according to statutory requirement, and adjournments taken

to permit the fullest discussion of its provisions. Numerous and voluminous written communications have been received, setting forth at great length arguments for and against the aceptance of the bill. "The vote taken upon the subject of consoli-

dation at a recent election shows but a small proportion of the entire vote cast in the districts ought to be united. I am convinced, however, that a large majority of the citizens of New York favor a greater New York, and believe in a consolidation, certainly of New York, Brooktyn, and Long Island City, while there exists a more marked divergence of opinion as to how much territory should be added to that of the

much territory should be added to that of the cities named.

"The arguments presented to me against the acceptance of the measure herewith returned bore more upon the provisions of this bill than against the subject of consolidation itself. There should be and will be a Greater New York as the direct result of consolidation, and I desire to be distinctly understood as favoring such a consummation, and in no wise opposing it, except in so far as this particular mode of bringing about a union of the cities is concerned.

such a consummation, and in no wise opposing it, except in so far as this particular mode of bringing about a union of the cities is concerned.

"The commercial interests of New York demand consolidation; the geographical location of the city and its natural facilities as a commercial point mark it as the metropolis of this continent, its commercial and manufacturing interests will establish it as such, and the very fact of a municipality so largely increased in population and in boundaries will of itself advance the value of property, invite capital, enlarge commerce, and in innumerable other ways increase the potential power inherent in so large a community.

"To accomplish all these objects, however, and to establish a municipality embracing in whole or in part the limits projected, the work should be brought about as a result of most careful investigation of existing conditions and conscientious incurry regarding all the problems to be solved, both as to the best methods of administration and a wise guardianship of the property interests of the soveral communities to be brought together. It would seem, therefore, to be a reversal of the logical steps to be taken to first declare, as does the present bill, the legal consolidation of the territory named and leave it to the future to bring about the methods of such consolidation.

"That provision of the bill appointing a Commission to frame a charter and report the result of their labors to the Legislature on or before the first day of February, 1897, in my judgment does not provide a sufficient length of time during while the labors of any such Commission, however wisely appointed, could accomplish the best results, Without doubt, the Legislature would be compelled, upon the request of the Commission, to grant an extension of time for their deliberations, leading possibly to the establishment of commission to franter and combinations, or clee leave the subject open for a number of years in such an unsettled condition of affairs that not only would proper admi

thus such procedure does not follow precedent in the establishment of municipalities; but, on the contrary, that, as in the past in other instances, so can the one in contemplation be best established by the action of the Legislature, and that with less delay and confusion than would be effected were the matter submitted to popular vote. I am fully convinced, however, that consolidation should not be decreed until the Legislature adopts the charter finally uniting the sections to make up the tireater New York.

With this fact in view, I most respectfully urge that a commission be appointed to report to the Legislature, at the earliest practical moment consistent with conscientious and thorough study, a charter to cover a greater New York, and that the adoption of that charter be left to the Legislature.

The returning this bill without acceptance. I repeat my desire not to be understood as wishing in any way to offer captious objections to consolidation with which I am in most hearty sympathy, but, on the contrary, to give evidence of my deep interest in the subject, and full desire, therefore, in a manner which will bring about the greatest good for the new municipality.

"Consolidation there should and will be: a

about the greatest good for the new munici-nality.

"Consolidation there should and will be: a greater New York is to be the inevitable result of the natural growth of the communities em-braced within the present New York and the territory mentioned in the bill herewith re-turned. Just how much of that territory shall be taken, and in just what manner it shall be accomplished, should be, as I have before stated, the result of the most studious inquiry and con-scientions investigation; and when the results of such investigations are reported to the Legisscientions investigation; and when the results of such investigations are reported to the Legislature in the way of a formal character, it is clear to me that then it will meet with the approval of the great majority of our citizens, and finally establish New York as the commercial centre of the Western hemisphere, making her the leading factor in every line of development which tends to bring about a happy, prosperous, and intelligent community. Very respectfully yours.

There is apparently no definite programme as

yours. W. L. STRONG, MAYOT."

There is apparently no definite programme as yet for the further disposition of the Greater New York problem beyond a tentative purpose to advance the Lexow bill to a second passage. Senator Lexow said to-night that it was his understanding that an attempt would be made to repass the bill, and he thought it would be successful.

understanding that an attempt would be made to repass the bill, and he thought it would be successful.

"It will go through the Senate easily," he said. "I hear there is more doubt about the Assembly, but I shall be surprised if we less five Republican votes there as compared with the vate on the first passage of the bill."

No one doubts that the bill can be repassed in the Senate, but in the Assembly the result depends entirely upon the attitude of the Tammany representatives, most of whom voted for the bill before. If they should now decide to vote against it, it could not be passed by Republican votes without a caucus, or at least a special message from the Governor. Only 114 out of 103 Republicans voted for the bill before. The lack of a definite programme at the present time is due to the fact that the leaders have been scattered for the last tew days.

Gov. Morton has been in New York, Speaker Fish at Atlantic City, Mr. Platt in Florida, and senator Elisworth at home. To-morrow the confrences will begin and the situation will be the roughly canvassed. Probably before Lexow is ready to call up his bill on Wednesday some plan will have been agreed upon. If the leaders become convinced that the Lexow bill cannot get through the Assembly again an atternit may be made to pass the Audrews referendum bill or some other comprounce measure.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 13. These army orders have been issued:

Capt. William W. Gibson, Ordinance Department, will make, not exceeding six, visits during the months of April, May, and June to the works of the Lima ocomotive and Machine Company, Lima. O., on offi-tal toxinces pertaining to the inspection of disappear-

Ing gun carriages.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered. First Licut, theorie it. Newgarden, Assistant Surgeon, with the relieved from duty at Fort Wayne, Mich. and will reject to the commanding officer. Fort Yates, N. D. for duty at that best, Cant henjamin Numdar, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Niofrara, Nub. and will then report to the commanding officer at the Twitter of the Nicotrara.

granted dupt. Full Scribed, a estant surgeon.

Island for exenty days is granted fost chaptain C.

V. reclaint, I. army armited second Lieutenant
Lincoln C. Amirews. Intel Cavairy.

Leave for one month is granted Sprat Lieutenant
Laws for one month is granted Strat Lieutenant
Lambon. Twentich Islandary, side de coops.



MEN WHO DO THIS SORT OF THING

One **Gives**

R-I-P-A-N-S A HEADACHE NEXT MORNING, BUT THAT ARELIKELY TO HAVE CAN BE PREVENTED BY SWALLOWING A R·I·P·A·N·S TABULE BEFORE GOING TO SLEEP. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS Josiah Quincy's "Putent Office Gazette"

Contract Recalled in the Senate. WASHINGTON, April 13. The investigation of Patent Office matters by the Senate Committee

on Printing two years ago, in connection with which Mr. Josiah Quincy, Assistant Secretary of State, was subjected to severe criticism, was recalled by an incident in the Senate proceed ings to-day. Mr. Quincy had been interested, while in office, in procuring for a business friend a contract for printing the Patent Office Gazette at rates very much less than those at which the work had been done for many years by an electrotype printing firm in Washington. When the Legislative Appropriation bill was before the Senate some weeks ago an amendment was offered and agreed to authorizing the extension of that contract for another year. The conference report on that bill, which was made to-day, left that amendment as one of those conference report on that bill, which was made to-day, left that amendment as one of those on which the conferees had not agreed. Thereupon Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.), who was Chairman of the Committee on Printing when that investigation was made, moved that the Senate recede from the amendment, and his motion was agreed to 28 to 25, although it was opposed by the Chairman of the Committee on Patents (Mr. Platt), and was voted against by nearly all the Republican Senators.

The Senate insisted on its other amendments to the legislative bill, not already agreed on in conference, and a further conference was ordered.

The joint resolution introduced last Thursday by Mr. Call (Dem. Fla.), requesting the Government of Great Britain to pardon Mrs. Maybrick, and which was then referred to the Judiciary Committee, was reported back from that committee with unusual promptitude by Mr. Hoar (Rep. Mass.), with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed, as "in the opinion of the committee the matter is not within the jurisdiction of the Senate." In the absence of Mr. Call the adverse report was not acted upon, but was placed on the calendar.

Speeches on the Dupont election case were made by Senators Burrows (Rep., Mich.) and Brown (Rep., Utah), who argued in favor of Mr. Dupont's right to the seat.

To-day's sension of the House under the rules was devoted to consideration of business pertaining to the District of Columbia, and various measures of local interest were disposed of. A bill to registe marriages in the District provoked a long discussion. Owing to the absence of a quorum on the vote ordering the previous question on its passage, the House, without disposing of the bill, adjourned until to-morrow.

EXCLUDED FROM THE MAILS.

The Slave Owners' Registration Bureau Is Declared to Be a Fraud. WASHINGTON, April 13 .- Postmaster-General Wilson to-day declared that the United States Slave Owners' Registration Bureau of Washington, D. C., was in violation of the postal regulations, and was not entitled to the privileges of the mails. This bureau was but recently inof the mails. This bureau was but recently incorporated under the laws of the District, and
the department made an investigation of its
method of business. It was ascertained that
three of the incorporators of the bureau gave
Washington as their residence, but none resided
in the District at the time of incorporation. They
have just established offices here, but began doing
business in a sub-office in Savannah, Ga., several weeks ago, by sending out literature. The
plan of the bureau was to secure a record of all
persons holding slaves on Jan. I, 1863. Inplan of the bureau was to secure a record of all persons holding slaves on Jan. 1, 1863; Instructions and blanks were sent out to former slaveholders or their heirs, for them to state the number of slaves owned and their sex. These blanks were to be filled out and returned to the bureau with a fee of from \$1 to \$5\$, the bureau promising to have bills introduced in Congress looking to repayment for slaves. The report of the Post Office Inspector is that the scheme is a fraud, pure and simple.

United States Supreme Court,

WASHINGTON, April 13.-The Supreme Court to-day gave leave to Pension Commissioner Lochren to file permission for mandamus against C. L. Benedict, Judge of the District Court for the Eastern District of New York. and B. L. Benedict, Clerk of said court, to compel them to issue a subprena for the attendance of a Brooklya physician before a special exam-

of a Brooklya physician before a special examiner of the Pension Bureau, or to show cause why they refuse to Issue it at the instance of the Commissioner.

Judge Parker of the United States Court for the Western District of Arkansas, was again overruled in the case of John Stevenson, convicted in his court of, murder in the Indian Territory. Defendant's attorners asked Judge Parker to instruct the jury on the law of manslaughter, but he decimed to admit the issue of that crime to the jury. This the Supreme Court of the United States holds was a fatal error, and Stevenson will have another trial.

The case of the Seneca nation of Indians agt. Harrison B. Christy, an ejectmentsuit, appealed from the New York Supreme Court, was dismissed for want of jurisdiction. It was supposed that the treaty between the United States and the Senecas was involved herein, but Chief Justice Fuller stated that the ejectment proceedings were brought under a State state, and ne Rederal question was presented nent proceedings were brought under a State tatute, and no Federal question was presented

Two Bankruptey Bills Reported. WASHINGTON, April 13.—The House Judiciary

Committee this morning ordered a favorable report on the Bankruptcy bill.

bankruptcy bill was reported to the Senate to-day, which in its essentials is the same bill to-day, which in its essentials is the same bill introduced by Senator George on Dec. 11 last, providing for voluntary bankruptcy. Among the amendments made by the committee is a provision that where any debtor owing \$300, and who is unable to pay his debts, shall make any assignment or give any lien, contrived with the actual intent on his part to defraud his creditors, such act shall be deemed an act of bankruptcy, and creditors having claims against am fraudulent debtor may file petitions against him in the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Mitchell of Oregon, for the minority, reported an amended form of the Henderson hill in the House, which provides for both voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy.

WASHINGTON, April 13. House Committee on Elections No. 3, Mr. McCall of Massachusetts. Chairman, to-day passed on the three Virginia

Virginia Contested Election Cases,

contented election cases.

to the case of Thorp (Rep.) against McKenny In the case of Thorp, thep, against Mercenny Dem., from the Foorth district, the voice was unanimous in favor of Mr. Thorp.

The case of Hoge (Rep. against Otey, Hem.) was decided manimously in favor of Mr. Otey. In the case of Cornett Rep. against Swahem Dem. from the Fifth distract, the verdict was in favor of Mr. Swanson. On this case there was a division of opinion, and a minority report will be made.

NAVE YOUR MONEY.

SAVES HEALTH, TIME AND PURL,

PRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS. Decision of the Supreme Court Affecting

the Distribution of the Money. WASHINGTON, April 13.-Three cases which were presented for the determination of the manner of distributing the money appropriated by the act of March 3, 1801, for the payment of French spoliation claims were decided in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day. Two of them came from Massachusetts and one from Connecticut, and in all of them payment of the money was ordered to be made to the devisees and legatees of the original claimants. From those judgments those next of kin at the present time appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. Chief Justice Fullar read an elaborate opinion, reviewing the diplomation and legislative history of the claims, and discussing the provise in the act appropriating money for their payment, that the money shall money for their payment, that the money shall go to the next of kin. The con clusion was that it was the intent of Congress that the money should go to the next of kin living at the time of the passage of the act—March 3, 1891—and that the distribution was to be made according to the statutes governing the distribution of estates in the several States. The next of kin were those nearest of blood at that date. The judgments of the State courts were reversed, and the causes remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion. The decision is important, affecting as it does the distribution of this fund among claimants in several States.

CHAIRMAN DINGLEY'S HEAD.

Speaker Reed Says It's Chock Pull of Uses ful Information and Nothing Else.

WASHINGTON, April 13.-Speaker Reed was discoursing the other night concerning the personal peculiarity of his friend and spokesman n the House, the Hon. Nelson Dingley. Jr., Chairman of the Committee on Ways and "Now, you know, Dingley has got the small-

est head of any man in the House of Representatives, but it is chock full of useful information and nothing else. There is not an atom of waste room in it, and all his brain is given up to business. Dingley never did anything that was not useful in all his life. When he lay in his cradle he was thinking out problems in Euclid, and when he was a boy he found more pleasure in studying his lessons than he did in play. I am told by veracious than he did in play. I am told by veracious persons who knew Dingley in his youth that his mother used to drive him out to play with a broomstick, and forbid him to study more than ten hours a day. Dingley has no humor. He has no capacity for the enjoyment of what the rest of the world calls pleasure. His social instincts are not developed. Why, Dingley would rather take a stubby old lead pencil and figure out on the back of an envelope what rate of duty the Homans imposed on Persian wool than sit on a narrow sofa in a dark room with a pretty girl.

Wm. Graves Wants the \$4,500,000 of Bonds Which Were Allotted to Mim. WASHINGTON, April 13,-In the Supreme

ourt of the District of Columbia to-day Wil-Ham Graves of New York, through his counsel, filed suit for a writ of injunction to restrain Secretary Carlisle from deliverirs to J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. the \$4,500,000 of the last issue of 4 per cent. United States bonds which were allotted to him. Graves alleges that through the clerical negligence of the department the notice of the acceptance of his bid was not properly addressed, and, therefore, did nos reach him in time to permit of his making the requisite gold deposit within the time required. and that his requests for delay on this account were improperly refused. Treasury officials say that their action was strictly in accordance with the terms upon which bids were invited, and they do not anticipate any embarrasamens from the action of the court.

A GREAT RAILROAD'S BIRTHDAN Semi-Centennial Celebration of the Penne sylvania Raticond Company.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—The fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the Pennsyle vania Railroad Company was celebrated to-day in an elaborate manner. At noon a reception was given to the operating officers of the com-pany by President Roberts and the Board of Directors in the general offices, 300 invitations having been issued for this event. An hour later a general reception was held at the same place by the President and the directors, which was attended by over eight hundred persons. The most important feature in connection with the celebration were the exercises at the Academy of Music this afternoon. The auditorium was filled with stockholders and other guests, and upon the stockholders and other guests, and upon the stage were seated President Roberts and the directors of the roads comprising the Pennsylvania system, the Justices of the Suprema Court of Pennsylvania, Gov. Hastings, the Justices of the Suprema Court of Pennsylvania, Gov. Hastings, the Justices of the Entred States Court in this city and of the several local courts, Mayor Warwick of Philadelphia, Vice-President Brooks of the Pennsylvania Company, Joseph H. Choate of New York, Frederick Fraiey, the venerable President of the Philadelphia Board of Trada, and others.

The company's offices and the Academy of Music were decorated with handsome plants and flowers. The exercises at the Academy of Music begin at 3 o'check, but for a half hour prior to the a concert was given by an orchestra of sixty secformers. The opening address was delivered by President Roberts. The history of the company from 15 incorporation in 1846 until the present time was related by the President in an interesting manner. (ther addresses appropriate to the occasion were made by Gov. Hastings, Mayor Warwick, Frederick Fraier, Vice-President Brooks, and Joseph H. Choate.

LISBON O., April 13. The Pittsburgh, Marion and Chicago Railroad, including all of the real state, mutive power, and property of every morn to A. S. comstock of New York and C. W. Orac, K. F. Eartinger, J. W. Cirk, and D. B. Hallegsley of the circ. The read was appraised for \$1 (the color back), the was only one bad. ferentiation, was sold at Sheriff's saie this after-

123 Chambers St.

A COMMON REMARK AND ONE WELL WITHIN BOOK AND ONE WELL WITHIN BOUNDS, "THE WINTON BRUYCLE IS ONE OF THE ELST WHEELS I HAVE

BALLAND BUBBER OG,